VOLUME XLVI--NUMBER 131.

WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1898.

JUSTICE M'KENNA

Now, As His Nomination was Confirmed by the Senate

AFTER PROTRACTED SESSION.

Senator Allen Continued His Pop-

ON THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

But It was Without Avail-There was so Division on the Vote of Confirmation. General Longstreet's Nomination as Commissioner of Railroads Goes Over on the Objection of Sonator Vest-A Stir in the Senate's Open Session Over a Resolution of Inquiry Into the Discharge of Mrs. Roberts, a Pension Cffice Clerk-Teller's Silver Resolution, to Pay Principal and Interest of Bonds in Silver, Will be Voted on Next Thursday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21 .- The senate devoted its principal attention in executive session to-day to the nomiantion of Attorney General McKenna the United States. When the doors were closed the Hawailan treaty was laid aside in order to afford opportunity to consider the McKenna nomination and other nominations. An effort was made to secure the confirmation of the nomicommissioner of railroads, but Senator Vest made objection to immediate action and the nomination went over until another day. Mr. Vest did not state his objections beyond mentioning the fact that they were not personal.

upon the attorney general. He presentsupport of his contention that Mr. Mc-Kenna was not compatent to discharge the duties of the high-office of justic of the supreme bench.

There were brief remarks by Sena-

ten, and others favorable to Mr. Me-Kenna. The nomination was finally confirmed. There was no division on

MRS. ROBERTS' CASE

Inspires Mr. Allen to Talk Some-Teller

washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—At the opening of the senate's session today, Mr. Quay. (Pennsylvania), said that he had noticed in morning newspapers that he had vesterday voted for the consideration of the Teller resolution because the senator from Missouri, (Mr. Vest), had asked him to do so. Tals, Mr. Quay said, was not true in any sense, as he had not conferred with the Missouri senator about it. He had voted as he had, said he, because he thought the present consideration of the resolution would benefit the coun-try and the Republican party. The resolution of Mr. Allen, (Nebras-ka), asking the secretary of the inter-

for papers concerning the dismissal from the pension office of Mrs. M. E. Roberts, was laid before the senate, Mr. Gallinger moved to refer the resolution to the committee on civil service

and retrenchment.

Pending the vote on that motion Mr.
Allen said he desired to speak oriefly upon the maiter. Mrs. Roberts, he had upon the matter. Mrs. Roberts, he had learned, was a friend of former Secretary Carlisle, from Covington, Ky. She was for years a member of the family of James B. Beck, once senator from Kentucky, and her appointment, was made through Senator Beck's Influence.

"I want to say," said Mr. Allen, "that no self-respecting gentleman would treat a woman as this woman has been treated by the secretary of the interiorand commissioner of pensions. If this administration is willing to injure it. administration is willing to injure itself in this way, I am willing, If it desires to hurry itself out of power, I am
desirous of hastening its exit. But I do
hold, Mr. President, that it is not an inherent right of the secretary of the intitior or the commissioner of pensions
to be brutal in their treatment of
clerks. If the commissioner desired the
place of Mrs. Roberts for some hangeron why did he aim a poisoned dart at
her? He must be a poltroon and coward, indeed, who will righte a covert
charge against a woman, and refuse
them to state the charges.

Mr. Allen referred to the position taken by Mr. Gallinger very sharply, and
was as sharply challenged by Mr. Galrincer. Salf, the New Hampshire senctor: "If the senator from Nebraska
incans seriously to impute to me such
motives as his language indicates.

cip: "If the senator from Nebraska means seriously to impute to me such motives as his language indicates he is using unparliamentary and unwarrantable language."

Mr. Gallinger said that he had learned something about the Robert case and was satisfied that the senate was not the place for the discussion of the details of this case. In the privacy of the committee room the statements of Mrs. Roberts, the eccretary of the interior, the commissioner of pensions and others could be heard upon the case. Then the case could be properly discussed and investigated. Such cases as this have no place in the senate chamber, and it may be possible that it will be the part for gallantry to consider this case. In private and in the end, Mr. Gallinger thoughit, Mrs. Roberts would thank him for the position he had taken in the matter.

Mr. Allen contended that there was a

Mr. Allen contended that there was a

present agitation of the civil service question.

Assurance was given by Mr. Pritchard, (North Carolina), chairman of the committee on civil service and retrenchment, that the committee would carefully investigate the case, should it be referred to his committee and Mr. Allen agreed to such reference. The resolution was then so referred.

Mr. Lodge, (Massachusetts), somewhat to the surprise of the people in the solution was then so referred.

Mr. Lodge, (Massachusetts), somewhat to the surprise of the people in the solution of the Teller resolution, moved that the senate go into executive seasion.

"Before the motion is put, Mr. President," said Mr. Vest, (Missauri), I desice to make a brief statement, I gave notice yesterday that the resolution reported by the finance committee would be further considered to-day, but several senators opposed to the resolution have said to me that their personal con-

venience requires that the resolution shall not be pressed at this time. They have suggested to me that we permit the resolution to go over until next Tuesday and that it be taken up at the conclusion of the morning business on that day, for discussion and that a vote upon it and upon any amendments that may be offered thereto be taken at 4 o'clock next Wednesday, I wish to say that this arrangement is agreeable to me and, so far as I know to my colleagues on this side of the chamber."

Mr. Stewart. (Nevada), said he would like to make some remarks on the pend-

Mr. Stewart, (Nevada), said he would like to make some remarks on the pending resolution and would do so to-morrow of the senate were in session.

Mr. Turple, (Indiana), proposed that linstead of taking the final vote on

Wednesday it be taken on Thursday be-fore adjournment and this proposition was agreed to.

was agreed to,
Mr. Perkins, (California), announced
that at the conclusion of morning business on Monday he would call up the
pension appropriation bill.
Upon Mr. Lodge's motion the senate
then at 1:05 p. m., went into executive

DOLE'S RECEPTION.

President HeKinley's Representatives Dewashington, Jan. 21.—The repre

sentatives of the President of the United States government who will receive President Dole, Assistant Secretary Orldief. Major Heistand and Lieutenant Commander Phelps, left Washington at 7:45 o'clock this evening for Chicago. They were accompanied by Mr. Hatch, the Hawallan minister.

The details for the reception of Presi-dent Dole in Washington are under ar-rangement. It has been settled that the dinner to be given by the President in honor of his visitor, shall take place Tuesday, February 1, which happens to be the first open date on the President's culendar after the arrival of Presiden Dole next Wednesday.

West Virginia Pensions.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Pensions have been granted to West Virginia ap-Restoration-Andrew J. Hill, Wyom

Restoration—Andrew J. Hill, Wyoma, \$12 per month. Re-lesue and increase—William Rum-sec. Copenhaver's Mills, from \$6 to \$12. Original—Godfrey G. Murdock, Wheel-ing. \$5 per munth; Henderson F. Don-nelly, Hartford, \$8. Additional—Joseph E. Sullivan, Elm-

Additional—Joseph E. Sullivan, Elm-wood, from \$4 to \$10.

Among other pensions granted are:
Alfred Burkhart, Fautaw, Washington county, Pa., \$5:George Pearson, Bellaire,
Ohio, \$10.

Senator Elkins Presents Petitions.

special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21 .- Sen ntor Elkins has presented a petition of citizens of West Virginia praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions, to soldiers, and widows of soldiers of Company C. One Hundred and Thirty-third West Virginia militia. He also presented petitions of West Virginians for an amendment to the immigration laws.

Fanikuer in Harness Nov. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Ser

ator Faulkner has taken the case of gauger H. C. Berry, of Martinsburg, to the United States senate. He presented papers "concerning charges preferred against Mr. Berry by the treasury department, and said he desired to rele-the papers "as an illustration of the grounds upon which men are removed who are in the classified service" to the

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.-Chairman Towne, of the silver Republican committee, and A. J. Warner, of the Bimetallic League, have sent a reply to the banking and currency, committee, relative to the application of Messrs. Warner and Towne for a hearing before the committee. The committee said it would hear the gentlemen in support of any bill for which might assume the authority and re-

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

In Ohio Schatorial Election -Committee

Kisson, of Cleveland, who was Senator Hanna's opponent in the late contest, of the leaders of the late combine. A story was started that McKisson would contest Senator Hanna's seat in the senate. When seen to-night he said he knew nothing about it. He would no

say, however, that he would refuse to make a contest. Leaders of the com-bine say there will be a contest base-upon the pending investigation of the charges of alleged bribery.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—The legisla ive committee investigating the Otis harges of bribery in the recent election netta a session nere to-night and win con-tinue its sitefings here to-morrow. All members of the committee were present together with quite a delegation from Columbus and others from different parts of the state. The committee came from Columbus this afternoon to the home of Representative Otis in order to examine witnesses residing in this city Horace B. Dunbar, president and manager of the Groson House, was the only witness examined to-night. Dunbar was on the witness stand during the meeting and produced his hotel register showing that Henry H. Boyce, o New York, occupied Room 226 from Jan uary 7 to January 10. Mr. Dunbar tes tifled to having his suspicions arouse.

and to the clerks watching Boyce. Allen O. Myers, jr., one of the day clerks, arranged for a stenographic re-port of the conversations Boyce had over the telephone during the day. Rus-sell Pryor, the night clerk, took down the conversations at night. Boyce was given the key to the private office on the sec-ond floor whenever he wanted it and the arrangement down stairs were always complete for reports of whatever went on over the telephone wires when Boyce was using the private office. The steno was called into requisition wheneve

Boyce called any one up.

Mr. Dunbar recited many of these ephone. In one of them the major was "Shane and the president would at range things on Saturday."

Boyce replied: "Have seen one of the party. Wants How can I handle him The reply from Columbus was: "Suppose O betrays you, what then?"
Mr. Dunbar said that Boyce replied

"No danger; I would kill him. Dead men tell no tales."

ARE TANGLED UP

The Convention Coal of Operators And Miners at Chicago.

The Deliberative Body Goes Into a Com mittee of the Whole, and as a Consequence a Parliamentary Muddle Brings the Day's Work to a Close-The First Stumbling Block was the Adoption of the Mine Run, or Gross Weight System, Defeated-President Dolan Desired to

Suspend the Rules, and His Motion was

Declared Out of Order.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.-After waiting upon the scale committee since Tuesday, the delegates to the inter-state joint conference of bituminous coal operators and miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the miners of West Virginia, received a very unsatisfactory report. It was presented ied these propositions: The adoption of and the uniformity of hours of labor. No mention of an advance in wages was made.

The operators of Ohio, Pennsylvania a mine run system from the start and the votes taken in committee as reported to the convention, showed that they had stood as a unit in opposition the convention and its consideration scriatum was recommended. But it quickly became apparent that no progress could be made under the rules governing the convention which require an affirmative vote to carry any

Finally the convention was resolved first proposition embodied in the remine run system (which is now being used in Illinois)—was discussed under the five minute rule. Operators and miners of Illinois and miners from all the other states favored the plan; but, the operators of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana refused to consider the changes. Finally a vote was taken on the motion to adopt mine run and resulted: Ayes 24; nays 12. This vote, the chair ruled, was a defeat for the motion.

miners would demand an increase of ten cents. He said he had suggested to the scale committee and would support in the convention if it became necessary a measure for the adoption of a double standard, whereby either the mine run or the screen system could be used, at the option of the operator. President Farms, of the Ohio Mine Workers, also recommended this plan.

At the evening session, Operator Robbins, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution, embodying the adoption of a uniform screen in the competitive districts represented in this control of the control of the

of one and one-fourth inch mesh, flat bars. This plan was discussed at Several amendments thereto were defeated and the motion went over. It is quite evident that it can not be put through, as a single objection will serve to defeat it.

How the parliamentary tangle into will end, is a matter of much specula-tion. If the proceedings this afternoon and this evening are any criterion the convention will be unable to agree up-

CONVENTION IN DETAIL.

The Report of the Scale Committee Give

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.-The inter-state conference assembled to-day with the expectation that, after five days of waiting, some definite report would be on hand from the scale committee. This expectation was not altogether disappointed.

a messenger from the scale committee a messonger from the scale committee informed the delegates that his conferees desired a recess taken until 11 o'clock, when, he said, a communication would be presented. Hon, H. L. Chapman, of the Ohlo operators, stated, however, that his state wished to hold another conference, so that nothing could be gained by meeting before the regular hour, 2 p. m. A motion to adjourn until the latter hour prevailed. The 500 delegates were in a feverish state of excitement when the recess was taken.

The convention came to order in the afternoon with a large attendance. It had been announced that the scale committee, upon which the results of the convention depended in a great measure, and which had been in conference since Tuesday morning, would make its

sinco Tuesday morning, would make its report.
Chairman Holcomb called for the report, and Chairman Sweet, of the scale committee, responded. He said: "Being chairman of the inter-state committee which has been laboring and trying to give the research of the sealer of the state of the said of t ing to agree upon a scale or basis which t could recommend to the convention, will now state that we have been dis-I will now state that we have been dis-cussing four propositions, and have not taken a vote on any of them until this afternoon. The propositions have been very difficult and we have worked hard to arrive at some definite plan. I will now call upon the secretary to read the resolutions and the votes thereon." Secretary Warner, of the scale com-mittee, then rend his report, as follows: "I believe it was the first day of the committee meeting that Mr. Dempsey proposed that the basis of our scale be fifty-six cents per ton in Pennsylvania.

proposed that the basis of our scale be fifty-six cents per ton in Pennsylvania and Ohlo. This was amended by Mr. Morton, of Ohlo, that there be a ninecent differential between Hocking Valley and Cambridge fields, Ohlo and Pennsylvania, with a relative differential on machine work.

"A substitute was offered that our scale be based on mine run.

scale be based on mine run.

"This was the first propostion voted upon this afternoon, and resulted as follows: Illinois operators, aye; Illinois miners, aye; Indiana operators, no; Onio miners, aye; Onio operators, no; Onio miners, aye; Pennsylvania beperators, no; Pennsylvania miners, aye; West Virginia miners, aye; 24 ayes, 12 nays.

Illinois operators refused to vote and Pennsylvania and Ohio operators voted no, resulting 24 aver. 8 nays.

"On the proposition for a uniform day in the competitive field, Illinois operators again refused to vote, and Pennsylvania operators—28 aves. 4 nays.

"It was then moved and carried that the committee report to the convention."

The convention accepted the report and voted unanimously to consider LONG SESSION AND NO RESULTS.

A motion to adopt the proposition for a scale based upon the mine run was declared lost, under the rule, the yote resulting 24 ayes, 12 nays—Indiana, Ohlo and Pennsylvania operators voting in the negative.

It became plain that nothing could be accomplished under the rules of the convention, which required a unanimous yote.

a reconsideration of the rules. Chair-nan Zerie, of the rules committee, en-deavored to explain the rules. Phil Penna, of Indiana, offered a substitute providing that the convention resolve itself into a committee of the whole, so as to allow the members of

sylvania, Ohio and Indiana were a unit against the adoption of the system, with the exception of Col. Rend, who declared that he had just ordered the system put into effect at his Indiana mines. The argument put forward by all the objectors to the new system was that the miners would use much more powder and reduce the coal to mere slack. But the Illinois operators racommended the system fully as strong as ald their employes. President Ratchford finally took up the discussion. He said the mine run system puts a premium upon practical workmen. He recommended that the operators employ none other. 'I suggested,' he continued, 'in the committee a double standard of screened and unscreened with a uniform screen; that it carry with it cight hours

The five-minute rule was adopted and

The nive-minute rule was adopted and the debate proceeded, the operators of Ohlo and Pennsylvania opposing and the operators of Illinois and minera generally favoring it. President, Farms, of the Ohlo mine workers, closed the debate, pleading for an adjustment of the differences, and favoring the double standard suggested by President Ratchford.

tive districts represented in this con-ference shall be paid for either as run termined by the operators from time to

ime.
"That screened coal shall be such as passes over a screen of seventy-two feet superficial area, of uniform flat bars, with one and one-fourth inches space between the bars; and the price agreed upon for such screened coal shall agreed upon tor such acreened coal snail be taken as the basis for run of mine price. The differential between screened coal and run of mine to be decided by the operators of each district."

Another lengthy argument was produced by the Illinois interests. It was

vania, and Mr. Lewis were continually called to order. The substitute and the amendments to Mr. Robbins' motion was declared lost under the rules. The convention adjourned while still sitting as a committee of the whole, until tomorrow morning, with Mr. Robbins' motion pending.

vania miners, refused to vote on any o the questions at the evening session He wanted the rules suspended so that a majority importance could ever put through the convention under present interpretation of the rules

ed that the miners remain in the hall Ratchford was on his feet instanter and leclared himself opposed to any meeting of the miners as proposed. He the left the hall with his executive officers and most of the miner delegates.

"Stonewall" Jackson's Birthday. necial Dispatch to the Intelligencer

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 21, Stonewall Jackson's birthday was celd brated here to-night. The exercise: were under the auspices of the Daugh were under the nuspices of the Daugh-ters of the Confederacy, and consisted principally of recitations and songs Archibaid Oden and several other made interesting addresses. A collec-tion was taken before the meeting dis-banded, and a considerable sum was contributed to the erection of a monu-ment on the lot in Greenhill cemetery where about twenty-five Confederates are buried.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 21 -Henry Lemon, colored, who shot and killed the sheriff of Pocahontas county, and at the same time seriously wound ed a deputy, was captured last night, by Chief of Police Tom. Brannigan, at ontgomery, and placed in jail.
When the doors closed upon him and

he was subjected to an examination Lemon confessed to his guilt. The sher iff of Pocahonias county attempted to arrest Lemon for murder and was kill-ed by him. He fled and has been at large ever since. He will be taken to Pocahontas county.

Sent Up for Lifa.

James Basham was convicted in the criminal court here to-day of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to nays.
"The next vote was taken upon the proposition for an eight-hour work day.

"Expression for an eight-hour work day.

"The next vote was taken upon the proposition for an eight-hour work day.

"The next vote was taken upon the proposition for an eight-hour work day."

FRANCE'S VOLCANO.

ter to the Government.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.-A special to the World from Paris, says: Since the French government refused to permit Zola to go to Devil's Island to describe Droyfus' situation precisely as it is Bjornstjorne Bjornson, the famous Nor wegian novelist, poet and dramatist, has written from Rome to Zola as follows: Very Honored Master:-How I envy

you. How I wish I were in your place in order to be able to render to the country and to humanity a service like that ren-

and to humanity a service like that rendered by you.

'I have proved by experience that it is much more perilous to want to eradicate hatred than love from the minds of men. A host of things which have for a long time been taking root in the noblest as well as in the basest instincts of the French people have brought on a situation so tragic that a thousand years of progress and civilization are swept away. All others tremble before the cries and jury of barbarlans, but they have not made you recoil. You alone with lyre and sword marched against millions.

"Is there a nobler spectacle to be seen in the world? That was just what France needed. I can ussure you that all the peoples of Europe are gazing at France at this moment in astonishment and pain. Two facts sufficiently explain it. The first is the indictment against Dreyfus. It is unworthy of men charged with immense respectability. charged with immense responsibility. That indictment charges Dreyfus with In the evidence to show guilt it was al-leged that he could go to Alsace more leged that he could go to Alsace more casily than other French officers. That was officially denied by the Alsace-Lorraine government. Twice in the same year Dreyfus was prohibited from entering Alsace; the third time he started he was permitted to spend a week there because his father was til. Has any one ever seen a man acting as a spy for any country refused access to that country?

demned legally. He was deprived of rank, disgraced and transported beyond the seas without a legal trial, upon the unsupported opinion of a few comrades A government which, in the fact of hese confessed facts, refuses to revie the Dreyfus court martial, assuredly is more devold of conscience than any hitherto known among civilized peo-

ples.
"That the judgment of all Europe, be assured. Furthermore Europe admire what you have done. I always hav held the opinion that the work of i mance writer or a poet bears the sam elation to himself personally as note to the bank which issues them and which should have on hand securities corres

"We see now that if your works hav circulated throughout the world to in-crease the courage and enrich the heart of humanity it is because you yourself, the a man of courage and heart.

"BJORNSTERNE BJORNSON."

Three experts in handwriting, who

was the day for the fact that this was the day for the falloting for conscripts in the fifth district, a mob of people, wearing the conscripts tri-color cockades, paraded the Latin quarter, uttering the usual cries but they were severely handled and dispersed by a strong detachment of police. Forty of the participants in the demonstration were arrested.

M. Vervore, editor of the Le JJour and M. Adjalbolt, a writer for Les Droits de l'Homma, fought a duel with swords on account of a dispute arising out of the Dreyfus case. M. Vervore sustained three flesh wounds and M. Adjalbolt was wounded in the fore-arm. The seconds stopped the fight.

The seconds stopped the fight.

HAVRE, Jan. 21.—Red placards were osted here to-day denouncing the Dreyfusians and inscribed with the usual cries against the Hebrews and in favor of the army and the republic.

NEARLY A DISASTER.

Two Hundred People Affout on Ice, Res SANDUSKY, Ohio, Jan. 21.-The

ed here to-day from the island region brought the news of a disaster off Put-In-Bay, by which the lives of two hundred people were in imminent per il. During the winter when the ice is strong enough to hold them, large num bers of the residents of the Island region engage in fishing through the ice Small houses large enough to accommodate from two to six people are taken out on the lake on sleds, holes are cut through the lee, and the houses, which have apertures in the floors are placed over the holes. Yesterday, while about two hundred men and women were in the little houses a flerce gale sprung up suddenly and without warning, the wind reaching a velocity of between fifty and sixty miles an hour. The wind had a clean sweep across the lake and struck these little houses with terrific force, tipping some of them over and carrying others away across the lee. The wind was so flerce the fee began to crack. The line of blue water that marked the break began to widen with appalling speed. Men and women began a mad rush toward the shore, from which relief parties in small boats had commenced to put off to the rescue. Small houses large enough to accomhad commenced to put off to the rescue All were saved, but many were be numbed and unconscious.

New Raticond Chartered.

pecial Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 21.—The secretary of state to-day issued a certi-

ficate of incorporation to the laeger & Southern Railway Company, which proposes to construct a road, beginning at or near the town of laeger, from the line of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, in McDowell county and run thence by the most practicable route to a point at or near the mouth of Jacobs Fork of the Dry Fork of Tug of Sandy river. The principal office is to be at Welch, McDowell county, and the capital stock is \$25,000. Shares are \$100 each, and are held by William Ritter, McDowell county; James F. Brown, Charleston; James L. Hamilt, McDowell county, and B. F. Keller, Mercer county. Southern Rallway Company, which pro-

TEARS, IDLE TEARS,

The Chicago Sausage Maker Goes on the Stand

CROWD WHICH ATTRACTS A

And Included an Unusually Large Num ber of Decadent Females-The Burty the Jury, Which Causes the Jurers & Lookon in Astonishment and the Police to Smile-Evidently It was Simulated Galleries-Nothing New was Developed Except Diseust.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.-Adolph L. Luetand told to the jury the story of the doings in his sausage factory the hight of May 1. He endeavored to explain the mystery surrounding the disappear ance of his wife for whose murder he is being tried. An immense crowd gathong before the burly defendant's case was called, but warned by experience the police allowed only those to enter who had tickets of admission.

Judge Gary's court room was packed some time before the opening hour. of women present. The audience paid the closest attention to Luetgert's examination. Prior to going on the witness stand Luetgert while taking exerness stand Luetgert while taking exercise in the jall was accompanied by James Smith, who has been on trial with Chris Merry for the murder of Merry's wife. Smith was extremely nervous over the outcome of the jury's deliberations in his case, but Luetgert spoke encouragingly to him. "I received an invitation to a masquerade ball, which takes place on February 5," said Luetgert to his companion. "Ill let you have it. You'll be able to use it before I will."

After relating the story of the var ous financial deals in which he was in terested Lueigert was asked if during the time he was first engaged in busi ness he was married. To this Luctger replied in the affirmative. "I was mar ied to Miss Pauline Ruelke in 1872," aid the defendant.
"How do you spell that name?",
"Oh. I don't know. I never could spell

," was Luetgert's reply.
Attorney Harmon, of counsel for the efense, then went into Luetgert's finan cial affairs at the time of Mrs. Louis uetgert's disappearance, and drew ou the statement that Lucigart was worth about \$20,000 exclusive of real estate. Attorney Harmon then asked Lucigart when his first wife died.

'In November, 1877.' "And how long were you a widow

"Until next January."
At this point Luetgert broke down and commenced crying like a child. Sceing the condition his client was in Attorney Harmon asked for a recess, but Judge Gary refused to allow it and after a few moments Luetgert regained control of himself.

The display of grief drew a smile to the face of Police Captain Schuettler. who occupied a seat immediately be hind the defendant, and the jurors look ed on in astonishment, as Lueigert buried his face in his hands and sob-

you and your little boy Arnold live?"
was the next question.
"I slept in the store myself at my
mother-in-law's."

"Whom were you married to the sec-ond time?" Luetgert was then asked by his counsel. "In 1878 to Louise Bicknese." Ther. was not a trace of emotion in the voic of the woman he is charged with hav

ing murdered.

The defendant then told of the various places he and his wife had lived and of his going into business at his latest location in 1879. The court at this point took a recess.

Nothing important transpired during the afternoon session and the examination of the witness by his attorney, Mr. Harmon, was so slow that when court adjourned nothing perfainwhen court adjourned nothing pertain-ing to the alleged murder of Mrs. Luet-gert had been prought out.

The court reconvened at 2 o'clock and

in a few minutes an objection to some questions put by Mr. Harmon as being trivial, had been consumed in arriving at the res gosta, but he supposed it would be best to let the defense alone, as objections appeared only to cause further delays. as objections upper further delays.

as objections uppeared only to cause further delays.

Mr. Harmon made some haste at this point and Mr. Luetgert explained several passages between himself and his wife as testified to by state witnesses.

Luetgert told of his offer to sell his entire plant for \$300,000. The opinion of William Charles, the coming of Robert Davy into the deal, and the greatest abundance of details marked the further recitation. After the deal was closed Luetgert said he received a telegram from Dr. John Phillips, of New Haven, Conn., saying that Davy was threatened with resumantic fever. Luetgert consulted with Attorney Goodrich gert consulted with Attorney Goodrich and then left for New York to find Davy, if possible. He was not at the hotel he had given as his address. Then netgert went to New Haven. He found Dr. Phillips to be an old man who had not practiced for fifteen years. The had not sent the telegram sayin was ill. A search of the New Haver hospitals failed to locate the man,

The last passage was to the effect of the news of his failure to find Dave upon his marital happiness. The ques tion proved too much for the defend-nnt, lils face colored, he nervously drummed with pencil and he sank low in his chair and slouched forward as he expinined why he heattated to tell his wife the result of his trip, saying she disliked the location of their home and wanted to move and that he head and wanted to move and that he had agreed to settle \$50,000 upon her and keep only \$100,000 himself when the deal went through.
"What was the effect of the news when you did tell her?" asked Mr. Har-mon, and everybody knew what was

ed up, bit his lip and swallowed. He leaned back in his seat and drummed audibly with the pencil. Finally, he reached back for his pocket handker-chief.

Judge Gary was watching him close-

ty. At this point he said the defendant had been on the stand wearly, three hours and the court would adjourn un-

ill to-morrow. Luetgert proved to be a very lachry mose witness, his tears coming frequently and in considerable volume whenever the name of his wife was brought into the case, He will take the stand again to-morrow.

CHICAGO RECORD MADE

In the Conviction of Murderer Merry. Smith Held as Accessory.
CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—In the case

Chris Merry, the peddler, charged with wife murder, the jury to-day returned a IT IS VERY MUCH LARGER verdict finding him guilty. Smith, his alleged accomplice was found not gullty. The jury was out all night.

When the verdict was announced, Smith was relatively composed, but Merry was quiet and his face was wax-

en.

Smith's fate hung in the balance for many hours, Merry's guilt was practically agreed upon soon after the jurors retired yesterday. Manifestations of delight by Smith at the verdict were cut short by Judge Horton immediately sending for a bench warrant on which Smith will be taken before the grant Smith will be taken before the grand jury, charged with being an accessory

When the verdict was read Smith umped to his feet and shouted for joy but Judge Horton sternly commanded him to sit down. "Bring me a war rant," said the judge. "I want this ma re-arrested as an accessory to the mur-der after the fact, and I want him in

der after the fact, and I want bim indicted by the grand jury." This had the
effect of cooling Smith's spirits, but he
soon recovered them and looked pltyingly down on his fellow prisoner.
"Chris, old boy, I'm sorry for you," he
said, as he held out his hand to Merry.
"Cheer up; maybe things wont be so
bad after all. Congratulate me, any
way, on my end of, it." But Merry was
in a daze and holding out his hand mechanically remained silent.
Smith was held to the grand jury under \$10,000 bonds. The maximum punishment in Smith's case, should he be
convicted as an accessory will be two
years in prison and \$1,000 fine.

The conviction of Merry two months
after the commission of his crime is
said to be the quickest legal punishment ever dealt out to a murderer in
Chicago.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

Town Where Insurgent Government Had Headquarters Captured by the Spanish Forces-The Buildings Destroyed.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Span

ish minister has received the following cablegram:

HAVANA' Jan. 21.-General Castella no has taken possession of the village of Esperanza, in the Seirra de Cubitas, where the insurgent government had its headquarters. During the stubborn resistance made by the insurgents thel government officials escaped. The next day continuing his operations, the same general defeated a body of 2,500 insurgents who were coming to the aid of the government, scattering them in all di-rections and killing 59.

(Signed) "CONGOSTO."

HAVANA, Jan. 21.-According to in HAVANA, Jan. 21.—According to information from Spanish sources, General Castellano being aware that the Insurgent government was established at Eeperanza in buildings constructed by the insurgents, seventeen leagues from Puerto Principe, at the extreme west end of the Cubitas Ridge, proceeded in that direction with 2,200 infantry, 400 cavalry and two field cannon. After a three days trying march he forced difficult position on the fourth day and overcame the obstinate resistance of 1,000 insurgents, pursuing them more than six destroying and burning the houses at Esperanza, including the in

on the following day General Castella-no engaged the reunited insurgents 2,500 strong, near Esperanza. He routed them after two hours combat. The insurgent loss is believed to be numerous, but owing to the density of the woods, it is difficult, according to the Spanish ac-count to ascertain the full extent of the

The insurgents left fifty-seven dead on the field. The Spanish lost five killed and thirty-one wounded, among the lat-ter being Lieutenant Colonel Perez Mon-to. The insurgents under leader Monto, the insurgents under leader Mon-teagudo enraged by the reports of the surrender of insurgent General Juan Masso Parra, attacked the town of Es-Masso Parra, attacked the town of Es-peranza, province of Santa Clara. Under cover of the darkness they reached the houses in the Rosario ward, but the gar-rison repelled the attack and followed the fleeing insurgents outside the town. The latter left µine dead. A private dis-patch from Spanish sources says the attacking insurgents had thirty wound-ed, and that the garrison's loss was in-significant.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Tomas Estrada Palma, head of the Cuban junta in this city, when seen regarding the dispatch yesterday from Havana stating that General Juan Masso Parra had surrendered to the Spanish and accepted autonomy, said: "Masso Parra is no relative of President Masso, of Cuba, as, alleged in the Spanish official reports. The former Cuban officer was courtmartialed some time ago and was reduced to tialed some time ago and was reduced to the ranks. At the time of his surrender. ne was not in command of any force whatsoever. I am positive that the par ties mentioned in the Spanish official re ports were mere pacificos, who, unarm-ed, accompanied Masso Parra into town as was the case with the Cuervo brothers, which is quite parallel."

nost disastrous floods ever known to English was felt last night, when three of the five bridges over the Little Blue river were washed away. Fifty persons on Court street bridge the bridge went down were saved with difficulty by other citizens. The town

with the cries of horses, cattle and hogs

iouses in the low grounds were four and

five feet deep in water. The loss to log-gers will amount to many thousands of

The Wheeling's Experienc

ENGLISH, Ind., Jan. 21.-One of th

dollars. Allegheny Robbertes. PITTSBURGH, Jan. 21.-This city and Allegheny are passing through as

epidemio of house robberies, evidently conducted by an organized band of thieves, who thus far have escaped ar-rest and left no clue to their identity. All of the robberies have been accomplished during the carly evening and while the familles were at home, but so timed that the portions of the residences ransacked were free from interference, the members of the households either being at dinner or entertaining company,

TREND OF TRADE

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Is Still Encouraging for Better Times yet to Come.

THE VOLUME OF BUSINESS

Continues to be Remarkable for the Time of Year.

Than a Year Ago, and Beats 1803, the Record Period of Prosperity-Exports of Products Continue Surprisingly Large in Spite of Rise in Prices-Treasury Receipts for Twenty Days in January Greater Than in the Entire Month of October or November-Iron and Steel

able for the time of year, 38 per cent. cent. larger than in 1892 in payments through clearing houses, it is not discouraging that one or two industries grains is more heavy for the season.

November, and apprehension the monetary future is no longer felt outside of speculative circles.

ports for three weeks, would give excuse for high prices even if the corri exports were not enough to suggest great foreign need, amounting to 9,270,-189 bushels, against 10,774,283 for three weeks. The fact that cargoes of corn were shipped during the week to Egypt and Russia, the very countries upon which Europe most relies for bread-stuffs next to the United States, affect-ed trade not unreasonably.

The great strike of operatives in cotton mills of New England seems as convenient to mill owners with their heavy stocks unsold as if they had ordered it. Probably it will last long enough to work off stocks, and the print cloth

ted in some other cotton goods.
With very stagnant markets for wool,

to confidence.
Failures for the week have been 374 in
the United States, against 409 last year,
and 53 in Canada, against 65 last year. MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

The Seventh Ballot Taken Without Reenit_Withdrawals Expected ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 21.-The Maryland general assembly took two more joint ballots to-day in an unavail-

sixth ballot on the senatorship, taken at noon to-day:

McComas, 43; Gorman, 46; Findlay, 2;
Shyrock, 2; Mullikin, 2; Barber, 17;

McConnas, 48; Gorman, 46; Findlay, 2; Shaw, 1.

The seventh ballot was as follows: McComas, 44; Gorman, 46; Shaw, 19; Shyrock, 2; Findlay, 2; total, 118.

The principal feature of to-day's proceedings was the disappearance of exsenator Parran and Colonel J. C. Multikin from the list of those receiving votes. One of those who have heretofore voted for the latter went to Major Shaw, giving him a gain of one vote over yesterday. The other went to Judge McComas, together with the three who yesterday voted for Parran, resulting in a gain of four votes.

The change of heart upon the part of the Parran contingent is attributable to the influence of Postmaster General Gary, General Shyrock and ex-Congressman Findlay held their own and both were now regarded as available timber for a second choice.

The impression is steadily gaining ground that the only possible solution of the present contest lies in such withdrawal and it is freely predicted that this will take place within the next few dags.

Industry in Good Shape. NEW YORK, Jan. 21 .- R. G. Dun &

than were ever known at this season, both manufacturing and trading, less than half last year's. Railroad earnings in January thus far reported have been 17.5 per cent. larger than last year, and 10.3 per cent. larger than in 1892.

The rise of wheat above a doflar in regular sales was not accompanied by signs of speculative excitement. In fact, the continuance of extraordinary exports, 2,945,705 bushels, flour included, for the week from Atlantic ports, against 1,573,215 last year, and for three weeks 9,002,493 bushels, against 5,559,532 last year, besides 4,035,940 from Pacific ports for three weeks would clue are

Just when unprecedented production of pig fron was causing weakness, extraordinary demand for inished products appears. For this season, at least, the general demand is beyond precedent, including 150,000 tons steel rail for the week, and 1,200,000 already this year, orders for plates so large that Pittsburgh works send away some to other concerns, unable to fill all they receive, orders for bar such that many concerns are obliged to refuse more an excellent. lemand for sheets and fair for struc tural forms. Nor does this demand spring from efforts to combine makers of wire and its products, and makers of the plates. Prices of all finished prod-ucts are sustained by the demand, though Bessemer pig is five cents lower at Pittsburgh, but pig at Chicago is strong, with some production of finished forms delayed by its scarcity.

market is already about one per cent. stronger, while a slight advance is no-

with very stagnant markets for wol; sales amounting to only 5,395,200 pounds at the three chief cities, which reported over 15,600,600 in one week of September and 66,550,600 in four weeks, the inquiry for round lots is mainly for three-three and several blood suitable for higher priced heavy weights are still deferred. But a very large business for the coming season is already assured, according to reliable accounts entitled

ing effort to elect a United States senator, making a total of seven, The following was the result of the

Weather Forecast for To-Day. For western Pennsylvania, West Virwinds.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, Market and Four teenth street, was as follows: